



# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

NOTICE TO THE  
READERS OF THE  
CHINA MAIL  
AND SOUTH CHINA  
MAIL  
SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1914  
TO BE KEPT AT THE  
OFFICE OF THE  
CHINA MAIL  
AND SOUTH CHINA MAIL  
AT HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1914

No. 15888.

號六月四年四十一百九千一第

HONGKONG, SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1914

第千九百一十四年四月六日

PRIME 2300 Cts. No. 15888

## THORNE'S No. 4, OLD VAT SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the House  
of Lords and House of Com-  
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS  
ALEXANDRIA BUILDING, Hongkong.

### UMEMOTO.

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER.  
Orders attended to at the residence of  
Customers, if desired.

Finest work done by hand only.

No. 12, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1913. 1180

COLLEGE GIRLS AND MOTHER-  
HOOD.

Searching Inquiry by Lady Doctors.

The "Blue-Stocking" After Marriage.

The question, long since time-worn in  
its different guises: "Does the blue-  
stocking make a good mother?" will soon  
receive a definite and authoritative answer  
as the result of an investigation initiated  
by three well-known women doctors, Dr.  
Mary Scherlieb, Dr. Florence Willey,  
and Dr. Agnes Savill.

The conviction has long been growing  
in medical circles that women's educa-  
tion, open as it is to the dangers of ex-  
cessive mental strain and of an undue  
devotion to studies, has a much more  
direct effect than is generally realized  
on the health of the students in later  
life, and in particular on their capacity  
for the various functions of motherhood.  
The present inquiry is of an unusually  
searching and detailed character.

LIFE AT DIFFERENT STAGES.  
Lists of old students of the different  
women's colleges in Great Britain have  
been compiled, and to those who have  
become wives and mothers exhaustive  
schedules of questions have been cir-  
culated. These bear on the girl's life  
at school, and after marriage, and in-  
clude sections dealing with her indi-  
vidual health, the health of her family,  
and the conditions of her life at its dif-  
ferent stages.

Particular inquiry is made as to the  
hours of study, the examinations passed,  
and the degree of mental strain occasioned,  
while on the other side, detailed  
questions are put as to the nature and  
amount of physical exercise both at  
school and college. Another pertinent  
query is: "When in college did you  
enter society (a) at all? (b) a little?  
(c) a good deal?"

One interesting feature of the inquiry  
is that the schedules are sent out in  
duplicate, one to be filled up by the  
recipient herself, the other by the sister  
anxious to her in age who has not had a  
college education. If there is not a  
sister answering to this description a  
first cousin is to be asked to fill up the  
form. It is hoped that the comparisons  
thus afforded will provide data for con-  
clusions of some importance.

VALUABLE RESULTS EXPECTED.  
"There is no question," a "Daily  
News" representative was assured by a  
woman graduate with a notable athletic  
record, whose medical training qualified  
her to speak with authority, "that the  
inquiry should be of great value. Both  
at school and college girls regularly  
neglect their health under the stimulus  
of athletic keenness. If a girl is fight-  
ing for a place in the hockey eleven she  
will throw herself into the game on every  
possible occasion, altogether regardless of  
health considerations.

"No doubt it is much the same with  
boys, but in the case of girls the results  
are often permanently injurious. I my-  
self ascribe a serious operation I had to  
undergo a few years ago solely to im-  
moderate physical exercise."

A not unlikely outcome of the inquiry  
is a demand for more careful supervision  
of the health of students in the college  
stage.

### THE FORTY YEAR TEST.

AN article must have exceptional merit  
to survive for a period of forty years.  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first  
offered to the public in 1874. From a  
small beginning it has grown to a world  
wide reputation. You will find nothing  
better for cough or cold. Try it and you  
will understand why it is a favorite remedy  
of all who suffer from cough, cold, croup,  
whooping cough, and all the ailments of  
the throat and lungs.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

## MILKMAID RICH THICK CREAM

(which can be whipped but cannot be beaten)

SIMPLY

PURE

CREAM



Packed in Three sizes of tins,  
11½ oz., 5½ oz., 4 oz., net weights.

Obtainable from

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Messrs. THE SINCERE Co.

Messrs. H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

Messrs. THE FRENCH STORE.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.  
MONDAY, 6th APRIL.  
8 A.M. 'HONAM.' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'  
10 P.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.'

### TUESDAY, 7th APRIL.

8 A.M. 'KINSHAN.' 8 A.M. 'HONAM.'  
10 P.M. 'HONAM.' 5 P.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'

### REDUCTION IN SALOON FARES.

Commencing from April 1st the Saloon passage rates by the Companies' Steamers  
will be reduced to:-

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer) 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 4.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 8.00

The attention of the travelling public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the  
Companies' vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (due at  
Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without  
extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI' S.S. 'TAISHAN'  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf  
Sundays, at 9 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

### MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 13th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"  
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.  
and return from Macao at 5 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at  
7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street  
Wharf.

This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

### FARES AS USUAL.

### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI' S.S. 'TAISHAN'

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P.M.  
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE  
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD., AND THE LINDEN-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

### CANTON-WUZHOU LINE.

S.S. 'CAINAM' 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANNING' 558 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuzhou every Monday, Wednesday  
and Friday, at about 8 A.M. and the other leaves Wuzhou for Canton on the same days  
at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 8 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or  
vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "BANTU". These vessels  
have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric  
fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Monday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MARRIOTT (Formerly Prince of Wales).

Opposite Police Station.

## SINGON & CO.

RECEIVED A.D. 1870

IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARD  
WARE, MECHANICAL, ELECTRIC  
AND HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATORS, SToves,  
and all kinds of Iron and Steel  
work. Also, all kinds of  
Electrical and Mechanical  
work. Also, all kinds of  
Iron and Steel work.

## THE CARLTON HOTEL

Recently Renovated and Refurnished

Self-Contained Suites, Bathrooms, and Dressing Rooms.

Bathrooms attached. Electric Light and Heat. Telephone.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

## FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING

NEW BLOUSES

SMART WASHING FROCKS

LINEN SKIRTS

MUSLIN & LACE COLLARS

READY TO WEAR HATS.

TELEPHONE 344

9 Peddar Street.

Hongkong, April 1, 1914.

(900)

## GEORG STEIGER.

GERMAN SAUSAGE FACTORY

(Deutsche Wurstfabrik.)

Hongkong: 14, Gresson Street, off Praya East.

All kinds of Sausages, boiled and smoked Hams, etc., can  
be obtained already sliced by ½ and ¼ lb. etc.  
Beef and Pork sausages made fresh every morning.  
Special arrangements will be made with Hotels, Canteenes,  
Boarding-houses, Ships, Picnic parties, etc.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY  
A LA CARTE CHILL ROOM.

186

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Victoria Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Canton, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms,  
Roof Garden.

Travellers—From \$5 per day. Min.

Telegraph Address: "Peak-Hotel,"  
P. O. BOX 100,  
HONGKONG.

## GRAND HOTEL.

NOTED FOR VERY BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION  
AND CLEANLINESS.

COMPLETE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

### PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 minutes.  
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 A.M. to 12.45 P.M. Every 15 minutes.  
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9.50 P.M. to 10.05 P.M. Every 15 minutes.  
10.05 P.M. to 10.20 P.M. Every 15 minutes.  
10.20 P.M. to









**Hughes and Hough**

AGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT  
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers

Share, Coal and  
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN"  
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used:  
A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
AL TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address  
MERRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

**THURSDAY,**

the 9th April, 1914, at 11 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A NUMBER OF

PAIRS OF LADIES' AND GENTS'  
BOOTS AND SHOES.

A Few Lots of

CHOICE PERFUME AND SUNDRY  
GOODS.

Terms—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 4, 1914. 432

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on

**SATURDAY,**

the 11th April, 1914, at 12 Noon,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

TWO SECOND HAND HARDWOOD  
LIGHTERS

each 100 Tons.

Length..... 73 1/2 ft.

Breadth..... 24 1/2 ft.

Depth..... 11 ft.

Complete with masts, fittings, etc.,  
including one 4 cwt. Anchor and 60  
fathoms 1/2 in. Chain, and 6 cwt. Anchor and  
60 fathoms 1/2 in. C. in.

Further particulars may be had from the  
undersigned.

To be sold with all faults and errors.  
On view 10th just off Observation Place.

Terms—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH**  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 3, 1914. 428

THE CHINA MAIL

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should  
be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their  
names and addresses with any communication  
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily  
for publication but as evidence of good  
faith.

All matter for publication should be  
written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communication  
has already appeared in any other paper  
will be inserted.

Letters relating to business should be  
addressed to THE SECRETARY.

Orders for extra copies of the "CHINA  
MAIL" should be sent as soon as possible as  
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit  
20 cts. per copy.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements  
on pages 1, 4, 7 and 10 should be  
sent in not later than 2 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in  
before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which  
are not ordered for a fixed period will be  
continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address "MAIL" Hongkong.  
Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

**S. T. T. T.**

Surgeon Dentist

No. 14, D'ARQUER STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.

**OYSTERS.** Fresh, Fried or Stewed,  
Pickled, Baked, or Stewed,  
ALEXANDRA OLIVE.

**HOTELS**

**THE  
STATION HOTEL**  
NATHAN ROAD,  
KOWLOON.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS  
BATH-ROOM TO EACH ROOM

Cold and Hot Water throughout.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BARS.

BILLIARD ROOM.

Private Dining Room.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

For Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.

TEL. NO. K129. Tel. Address "STATION."  
Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1914. 294

**KING EDWARD HOTEL**

Central Location.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.

European Bath and Sanitary Fittings.

Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."  
R. H. NORTS.  
Manager

**KINGSCLERE HOTEL,**  
HONGKONG

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill  
district, overlooking the Botanical  
Gardens and facing the Harbour.

Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously  
furnished Bathrooms, telephones and electric  
fans.

Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms  
throughout.

Telephone No. 1122.

Cable Address: "Kingsclere."  
Hongkong, September 1, 1908. 1208

**BEACHSIDE**  
HOTEL

STANDING in its own grounds with  
Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Lawn  
Tennis and Well Furnished Rooms. Every  
amenity. Fine View of the Harbour.  
Telephone No. 899.

Apply to: **Mrs. P. W. WATTS,**  
Beachside, 26, Macdonnell Road  
Hongkong, September 2, 1908.

**WYNDHAM HOTEL,**  
29 WYNDHAM (FLOWER)  
STREET.

LOCATION good for Hillside Scenery  
and ONLY TWO MINUTES' WALK  
FROM BUSINESS CENTRE.

Families, Residents and Tourists  
made thoroughly comfortable.

Terms Moderate.

RUN ON FIRST-CLASS LINES  
Under the Personal Supervision of the  
Proprietress

**M. S. HOY.**

**CHEN KWONG & CO., LD**

GENERAL IMPORT &  
EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL

FURNITURE, Drapery, Groceries  
(Bacon and Eggs),  
Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware  
Crockery Ware.

Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.

Foreign Goods for gentlemen made to  
order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks  
and Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable prices.  
The Cheong Chee and Hing in Canton &  
Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign  
Goods.

**SUP PAT POO STREET.**  
CANTON and  
No. 237, 239, Des Vaux Road  
and No. 120, Connaught Road Central  
Tel. No. 811. Hongkong.

**JAPANESE MAKERS.**

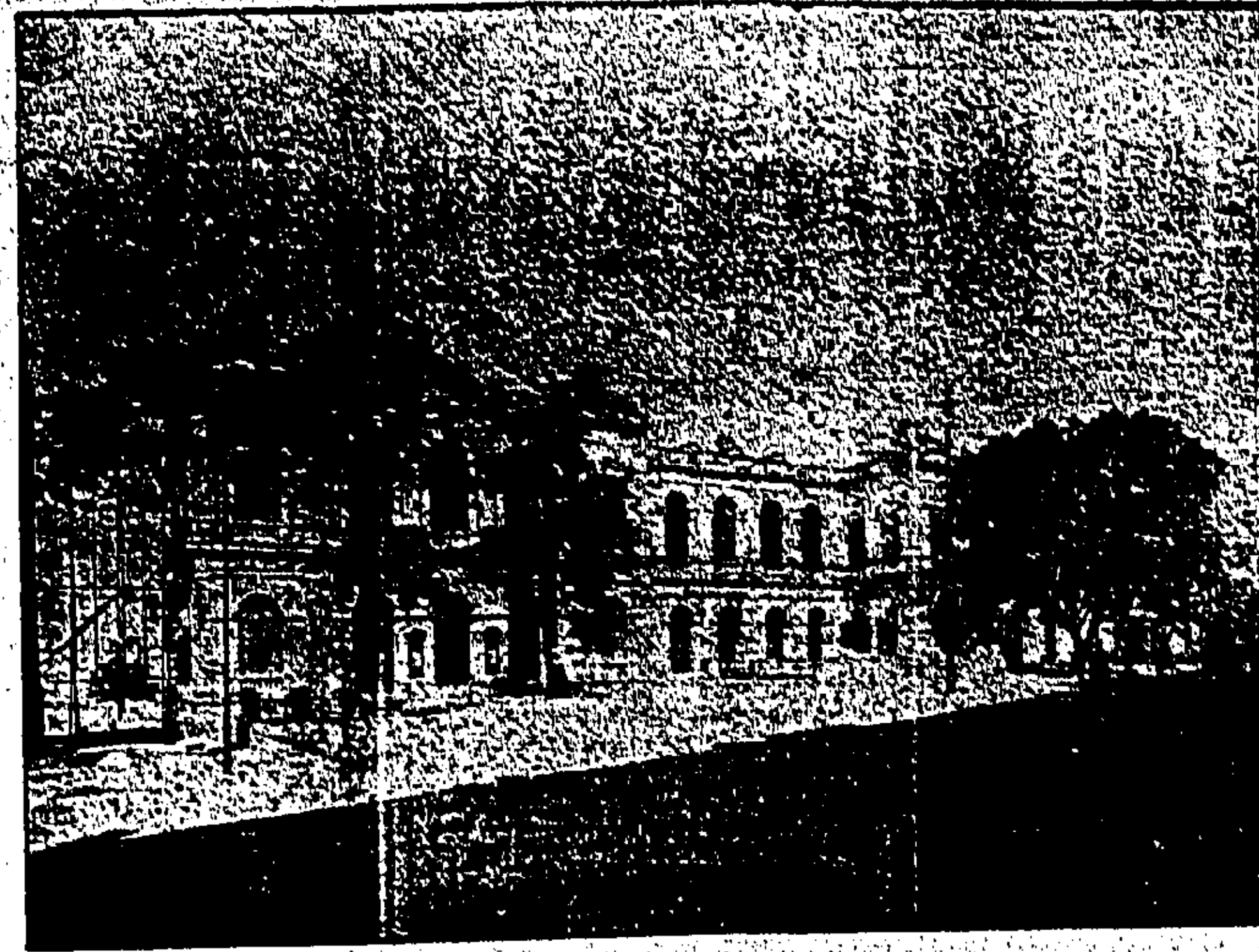
Every kind of Footwear.

**MADE  
TO  
ORDER**

**CHERRY & CO.**

PEPPER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel  
Telephone No. 411.  
Hongkong, March 2, 1914.



THE CITY HALL.

HONGKONG.

**SPORTING**

**ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.**

Saturday's Final.

D.C.L.L. v. R.G.A.

A great crowd and a great game was the unanimous opinion of some thousands of spectators as they left the Happy Valley on Saturday after witnessing the final of the United Services League on the Hongkong F.C. ground. The covered stand was packed, an unusually large number of ladies being present and it seemed that the attractiveness of the match had drawn not only football enthusiasts but golfers, cricketers and others. Major-General Kelly arrived just before the kick-off accompanied by his A.D.C., Captain C. V. de G. Edey, the other members of his staff arriving after the game had started.

Sergeant Wilson, the United Services League Secretary, had the ground and other arrangements in perfect order some time before the kick-off and the U.S. League Shield was on view in front of the covered stand.

Mr. A. P. Storrie whistled up the teams prompt to time and both were at full strength as advertised. Teams and officials—

D.C.L.L.—Johnson; Bailey, Flay, Holmes, Newman, Treigies; Moseley, Bennett, Smith, Outmore, Buck.

R.G.A.—Moore; Langford, Green; Buckland, Berry, Westbrook; Dallman, Crane, Cartwright, Swan, Pincard.

Referee, Mr. A. P. Storrie; Linesmen, Messrs. Tyler and Adams, R.N.

THE GAME.

From the time Referee Storrie blew his whistle for the kick off the pace was a trifle with never a dull moment.

Excepting the goalkeepers, all were continually on the move. It was not long before the custodians were brought into action, Johnson by reason of his extreme length being able to divert a shot from Cartwright over the bar. The backs of the "Dukes" excited comment by the magnificence of their tackling and kicking.

In the early stages of the game when the R.G.A. were going very strong they displayed wonderful ability. Still Johnson in the last line of defence was the masterpiece. How shots from Crane and Cartwright were saved, well no-one knew, perhaps Johnson himself didn't. And when Flay slipped and allowed Cartwright a clear course for goal the excitement was intense. Out came Johnson to meet him, a collision, but Cartwright had got his shot in and the ball went towards an empty goal but just over the bar.

What an escape. To signify their approval of this good fortune the "Dukes," who it must not be assumed had been doing nothing but defend, went off like hares to the goalkeepers' goal. Treigies was doing enough work for a man twice his size and in addition to paying careful attention to Dallman was able to get some lovely passes along to his forwards. Smith and Bennett were the chief sources of trouble to the gunners defence and after both had narrowly missed, Smith managed to draw Moore from his goal and shot rather carefully outside. There was considerable depth in the chorus of "Oh's" that went out from the "Dukes" many supporters.

That made things square so far as "gilt-edged" chances of scoring went, both having one to their credit. It was Moore and Green now who had to keep in top-hole form to keep the "One and All" representatives out. And right well they did their job. There was no-one on the field that could compare with Green in the matter of kicking, which was not only exceedingly strong but well-placed. Moseley and Buck the "Dukes" wingmen just kept placing the ball in the centre for

their comrades to put on the finishing touch but shots good and true failed to make any impression on the rock-like Artillery defence. And so things went on till the interval, with neither side able to claim scarcely an ounce of superiority and at the end of a strenuous thirty-five minutes the breather was obviously welcome. Half time—

D.C.L.L. .... 0  
R.G.A. .... 0

Much the same tale has to be told of the second half. Again the gunners started in what would normally be overwhelming form but those backs and Johnson played the game of their lives. Pincard put across some alluring centres, models of precision, and some of them were banged hard and true into goal but what was the use? Johnson seemed always to know just when and how the shot was coming and he gave corners but when they came he just fisted them away. Shots that might have beaten him without any asperion on his ability were caught, punched or otherwise repelled as if they were child's play to him. The "Dukes" were not only defending, they also did some excellent attacking but it was their defence that was so prominent. At the gunners' goal they showed excellent marksmanship, Bennett and Smith tested Moore to the full with shots that had a goodly amount of powder behind them. Westbrook and Bennett were both hurt but there was never a thought of giving up. Newman had a well-judged shot skim the bar and Berry, who was ubiquitous in defence for the gunners and saved the backs a lot of work, also did a good deal of the attacking. The "Dukes" however, had the better of it now for a time and it was a relief for the gunners' supporters when Green with a cannon-like kick sent the leather well into the Cornwell's half. Here two corners were forced in quick succession and they were so well placed that Johnson had to leave his goal to punch them away. Extra time was looming in the distance when Cartwright was in possession quite close to the "Dukes" goal. "Shoot!" came the instantaneous command from well nigh every gunner on the ground. But Cartwright had other notions and he dribbled round one opponent and did some side-stepping before trying a back-hoed to Crane. But Flay was watching the move and promptly sent the ball to the other end. Here Moseley secured, rushed by two gunners and was then in front of Moore with the ball at his left foot. Moore made a move to advance but Moseley with a half shot and half sweep with his left leg sent the ball fast and high past the luckless Moore. That deed was done. Pandemonium reigned supreme. There was just time for the equaliser and now the gunners concentrated their energies on the "Dukes" goal to qualify for extra time. But they failed and Referee Storrie blew his whistle to signify the end of the match and his own labours which were carried out in a highly satisfactory way. The "Dukes" therefore won a magnificent match by the narrowest possible margin. Result—

D.C.L.L. .... 1  
R.G.A. .... 0

PRESENTATION OF THE SHIELD.

Major-General Kelly from the covered stand made the presentation. The ceremony was brief owing to the G.O.C. having to hasten to the Hongkong Volunteer Annual Inspection. He said: "I think you will all agree with me that both teams played a magnificent game to-day, with the reward going to the D.C.L.L. Both the R.G.A. and D.C.L.L. have done very well on the football field; this season. During the competition for this shield the teams have played very similar records, both having lost and drawn once. This has occasioned the replay which you have witnessed to-day. It is also interesting to note that both teams have won a 10-0 trophy, the R.G.A. having won the Hongkong Football Shield and the D.C.L.L. the Hongkong League Cup. I trust that the trophy has been completed and as you have seen, been won by the D.C.L.L."

He then handed the Shield to Corporal Moseley, Captain of the winning team, amidst much enthusiasm.

General Kelly also presented the Hutton Mackenzie Cup for competition among the British Troops to the D.C.L.L. remarking that he had tried to make the conditions hard for them, but they would not be deterred and had easily won the cup. The Hutton Mackenzie Cup for Indian Troops he presented to the winner, the 10th P.M. Force.

The trophy was then presented to the D.C.L.L. and the trophy was then presented to the D.C.L.L.

The trophy was then presented to the D.C.L.L.

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The trophy was then presented to the D.C.L.L.

The trophy was then presented to the D.C.L.L.

1913-14. That it has been a most successful "season" all will, we think, agree.

SHOOTING CONCERT.

In the evening, the R.G.A. and D.C.L.L. teams and a number of other guests were entertained to supper in the R.A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks, by Captain H. P. Garwood, R.A. A Smoking Concert followed.

It had been arranged for Major Robertson to preside but illness unfortunately prevented him so Sergeant Wilson was pressed into this service. Over sixty sat down to a lavish supper and Sergeant Cambridge acted for Captain Garwood spared no pains in making the guests comfortable. After the King had been honoured and supper finished, Mr. Holman opened the concert programme with a song entitled "Down the Vale" that was well rendered. The programme was too long to be described in detail but the following contributed excellent items: Sergeant Palmer, Corporal Haycock, Mr. Keeler, Mr. Holman, Mr. McArdle, Gunner Turner, Lee Corporal Jukes, Pte. Wilkins and others.

There were a number of songs, which were received with much applause. Lieutenant Jenkins responded, Captain Major, Miss proposed "The United Services League" and mentioned some of his experiences of football in the Colony which, however, were too far back for contribution. Sergeant Wilson, Secretary of the United Services League responded, giving details of how the United Services League came to be formed. He also gave the toast "The Hongkong Football Association" to which Mr. Eager responded. Mr. A. P. Storrie, who had been freely congratulated on his able control of the match that day, thanked the teams for the sporting way they had played their part in an important match which made his task a comparatively easy one. A thoroughly enjoyable evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON C. STAFF AND DEPTS.

Kowloon C. was defeated on its own ground on Saturday in a league fixture by Staff and Depts. by a wicket and 5 runs.

SCORES—

KOWLOON C. C.

N. 1. Baildon, b. Bowen, 27

D. J. MacKenzie, c. McGregor, b. Bowen 23

J. Stalker, b. Bowen 2

Dr. Forsyth, c. Morish, b. McGregor 0

R. D. Evans, c. Cooper Hunt, b. Bowen 28

K. K. Macaskill, c. Scott, b. Bowen 18

W. L. Wessier, c. Cooper Hunt, b. Bowen 9

T. P. Elson, c. Scott, b. McGregor 8

J. P. Robinson, not out 8

A. W. E. Davidson, b. McGregor 2

F. Lobel, c. Cooper Hunt, b. Bowen 3

Extras .... 3

Total .... 123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Morrish .... 0 3 1 7 0

Lewis .... 0 2 1 4 0

Maj. Bowen .... 10 2 0 53 7

McGregor .... 8 0 30 9

STAFF AND DEPTS.

Rev. Cooper Hunt, b. Macaskill 25

Capt. Lambkin, c. Stalker, b. Macaskill 2

Morrish, c. Elson, b. Macaskill 14

Pease, not out 5

Maj. Bowen, c. Ralston, b. Macaskill 7

McGregor, b. Macaskill 0

Scott, c. Robinson, b. Stalker 17

Lewis, not out 11

Elley, b. talker 1

Tucker, b. Macaskill 7

Extras .... 3

Total for 8 wickets .... 128

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Macaskill .... 12 1 40 6

Wessier .... 4 1 23 0

Stalker .... 8 1 43 2

STAFF AND DEPTS.

Mr. H. Murphy, b. Macaskill 25

Mr. H. E. Bowler, b. Macaskill 2

Mr. J. N. Boyd, b. Macaskill 14

Mr. C. Brown, b. Macaskill 7



## BANKS

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Fund... \$17,500,000  
Total... \$32,500,000

Reserve Liability of... \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman.  
W. L. Patterson, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.—C. Landgraf, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.—Hon. Mr. R. Shallen.  
P. N. Holyst, Esq.—H. A. Siebe, Esq.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.  
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

London—BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months 3½ per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, March 14, 1914.

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.  
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, July 1, 1913.

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,000,000  
Reserve Fund... £1,800,000  
Total... £2,800,000

Reserve Liability of... £1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWITT, Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, March 31, 1914.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital... £1,000,000  
Subscribed... £1,125,000  
Paid-up... £662,500  
Reserve Fund... £465,700

BANKERS,  
Sole of England.  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LUTON, Manager.  
Hongkong, July 1, 1913.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Authorized Capital... Yen 40,000,000  
Paid-up Capital... 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund... 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:  
AMSTERDAM, LONDON, MANILA, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, YOKOHAMA.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

NISHI OHTO, Manager.  
Hongkong, March 11, 1914.

## TIME TABLE

## Kowloon-Canton Line.

OUT	IN
Kowloon 12.45	6.50 7.15 8.40 11.25 2.00 3.05 5.15 8.00
Hung Hom 6.54	8.44 11.29 2.04
Yau Ma Tei 6.59	8.50 11.36 2.09
Sha Tin 7.10	10.02 11.48 2.19
Tai Po 7.23	10.18 12.05 2.33
Tai Po Market 7.27	10.24 12.08 2.37
Fan Ling 7.36	10.34 12.19 2.46
Shung Shui 7.50	10.37 12.22 2.50
Shun Chun 1.40	7.44 8.00 10.42 12.40 2.54 3.45 6.06 8.50
Canton 5.00	11.00

Golf Train—Sundays Only.

Kowloon 8.45 Tai Po 9.15 Shung Shui 9.27

## Sha Tau Kok Branch.

OUT	IN
Fan Ling Dep. 6.05	8.20 12.30 3.20
Sha Tau Kok Arr. 7.00	9.15 1.25 4.15

## Kowloon-Canton Line.

OUT	IN
Canton 7.00	8.35 11.15 2.00 3.15 5.15 8.15
Shun Chun 8.05	10.05 11.35 2.55 4.15 6.15 9.15
Shung Shui 8.15	11.41 2.01 4.36 6.37
Yau Ma Tei 8.19	11.44 2.05 4.40 6.30
Tai Po Market 8.26	11.53 2.18 4.53
Tai Po 8.32	12.01 2.26 4.57
Sha Tin 8.43	12.14 2.38 5.10
Yau Ma Tei 8.58	12.27 2.49 5.23
Hung Hom 9.08	12.31 2.53 5.27
Kowloon 9.06	10.43 12.34 2.56 3.30 6.54 7.06 11.25

\* Will call at Shung Shui on notice being given to Station Master, Kowloon.

## Sha Tau Kok Branch.

OUT	IN
Sha Tau Kok Dep. 7.10	9.25 1.45 5.15
Fan Ling Arr. 8.10	10.25 2.45 6.15

## BANKS

## NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Authorized Capital... £10,000,000 (= £5,000,000)

Paid-up Capital... £4,400,000 (= £2,200,000)

Reserve Fund... £3,253,158 (= £1,626,579)

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY—HONGKONG.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CHINA, HONGKONG, MANILA, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, YOKOHAMA.

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BRANCH—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on the Bank and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2½ per annum on balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 per annum

Do 6 months 3½ Do

Do 3 months 3 Do

Do 1 month 2½ Do

B. G. J. WILHELM, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1914.

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 34, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE... \$7,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4½ per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED & COLLECTED.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES sold and cashed.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.  
No. 2, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, October 21, 1913.

## NOTICE

## HIGH-CLASS PRINTING

## BOOK BINDING

## THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## BOOKS &amp; PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY.

## Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Manus, etc., etc.

## Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

## Clean, Prompt, and Prompt Delivery.

## The China Mail Office.

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## A CHINESE DIPLOMAT ON AMERICAN DINNERS.

The March number of "Harper" contains an entertaining article by Wu Ting-fang, late Chinese Minister to the United States, on "American Dinners and American Manners." The writer draws some contrasts between the ways of East and West, with some side glances on English manners. We may quote a few characteristic extracts:

"American chefs are excellent caterers, and well know how to please the tastes of the American people. They concentrate on the art of providing dainty dishes, and human ingenuity is heavily taxed by them in their efforts to invent new gustatory delicacies. The dishes which they place before each guest are so numerous that even a gourmand must leave some untouched. At a fashionable dinner no one can possibly taste, much less eat, everything that is placed before him."

"When a Chinese gentleman asks his friends to dine with him, the 'menu' may include anywhere from 30 to 50 or 100 courses; but many of the dishes are intended only for show. The guests are not expected to eat everything on the table, or even to taste every delicacy, unless, indeed, they specially desire to do so. Again, we do not eat so heartily as do the Americans, but content ourselves with one or two mouthfuls from each set of dishes, and allow appreciable intervals to elapse between courses, during which we make merry, smoke, and otherwise enjoy the company. This is a distinct advantage in favour of China."

"In Europe and America, dessert forms the last course at dinner; in China this is served first. I do not know which is the better way. Chinese are ever ready to accept the best from every quarter, and so many of us have recently adopted the Western practice regarding dessert, while still retaining the ancient Chinese custom, that now we eat sweetmeats and fruit at the beginning, during dinner, and at the end. This happy combination of Eastern and Western practice is, I submit, worthy of expansion and extension. If it were to become universal it would help to discourage the present unwholesome habit—for it is only a habit—of devouring flesh."

"Mr. Wu Ting-fang would abolish alcohol in order to improve conversation, and actually proposes that talkers should be engaged to entertain the whole company, who could then enjoy their food in peace; or the entertainment might be varied by engaging a good professional reciter to reproduce literary gems, comic or otherwise." He continues—

"The opportunities afforded at the dining table may be turned to many useful purposes. In China when people have quarrelled their friends generally invite them to dinner, where the matters in dispute are amicably arranged. These are called 'peace dinners.' I would recommend that a similar expedient should be adopted in America: many a knotty point could be disposed of by a friendly discussion at the dinner table. International disputes might be arranged in this way, and the representatives of nations having complaints against one another might sometimes discover unexpected ways of adjusting their differences if they dined together once or twice."

"During the season I frequently attended 'at homes,' or tea parties, in half a dozen places or more in one afternoon, but no one can dine during the same evening in more than one place. In this respect America might learn a lesson from China. We can accept half a dozen invitations to dinner for one evening; all we have to do is to go to each place, partake of one or two dishes, then come ourselves to the host and go somewhere else. By this means we avoid the seeming rudeness of a declination, and escape the ill-feeling which is frequently created in the West by the refusal of invitations. The Chinese method makes possible the cultivation of democratic friendships without violating aristocratic instincts; and for candidates at election times it would prove an agreeable method by which to make new friends. We are less rigid than Americans about dropping in and taking a mouthful or two at dinner, even without a special invitation."

"Another of Mr. Wu Ting-fang's remarks, with the reserve of the English, is that a few students at Lincoln's Inn, and a few at the Inns of Court, should be sent to America to study the art of dining, and to learn the art of making a good dinner."

as though he did not wish to see me. Finally I gave up the attempt. This is the general habit with English gentlemen. They will not speak to a stranger without a proper introduction, but it seems that we were follow-students, it might have been presumed that we were gentlemen, and on an equal footing."

"How different," says Wu Ting-fang, "are the manners of the American! You can hardly take a walk or go for any distance in a train without being addressed by a stranger, and not infrequently making a friend. In some countries the fact that you are a foreigner only thickens the ice; in America it thaws it."

## MURDER SYNDICATE.

Italians in America.

A SANGUINARY VENDETTA.

New York, March 11.

A startling confession made by Pietro Rebecchi, who is now awaiting execution in Sing Sing prison, has disclosed the existence in White Plains, New York, of a "murder syndicate" that has sent half a dozen or more men to their deaths, and is believed to be the cause of the murder of a beautiful, young Italian girl known as Concetta, who was used by the gang to lure victims to the room.

According to Rebecchi, a bitter vendetta existed between two rival Italian factions in White Plains before they were broken up by the murder of Filippo Carida in a hallway in near Tarrytown, New York State. The mysterious Concetta, said Rebecchi, was unwittingly the cause of Carida's death. On the understanding that his friends wished for his capture to extract secrets from him, Concetta lured Carida to her room in an hotel by placing a lighted lamp in the window. As Carida crept the beautiful girl he was stabbed in the back by his enemies, who were concealed behind the curtains.

Concetta, Rebecchi's confession declares, threatened to expose the gang for the murder of her lover, and to denounce her as a traitor to her race. She was killed by a bullet in the back of the head, and her body was buried in the yard, and a strong cord of police is required night and day to keep back the crowd gathered about the site.

Mr. John Burns uttered an amazing "bull" in the course of a debate in the House of Commons recently. Alluding to one of the Labour members, he said, "I would like to throw the bomb member a life-line so that I might pluck him as a brand from the burning."

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Onion—Hankow No. 13...

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Apply CHATER & M. DY.  
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, April 2, 1914. 415

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FROM APRIL 1ST.

THE FIRST FLOOR of No. 25, Des Vaux Road, Central. Suitable for Offices. Rooms can be let separately.  
Apply DRAGON CYCLE Co.  
Hongkong, April 2, 1914. 418

## TO LET.

N.O. 4. "ORMSBY VILLAS" Kowloon.  
Apply to:—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.  
Hongkong, March 31, 1914. 404

## TO LET.

N.O. 7. MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak. Five Rooms. Unfurnished. Coolest position. Finest Views.  
DENNIS & BOWLEY.  
Hongkong, March 30, 1914. 399

## TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Building.  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, Jan. 13, 1914. 682

## TO LET.

"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon. Unfurnished.  
No. 68 Peak, MOUNT KELLETT (Church Mission Society Bungalow) till 30th May 1914, partly furnished. Cheap rent.  
No. 6 CAMERON VILLAS, No. 69 Peak, to be furnished for one year from 1st May 1914.  
No. 19th SHELLEY STREET.  
From 1st October 1913.  
No. 5 MOUNTAIN VIEW from 1st April, 1914.  
No. 12 BRACONSFIELD ARCADE, Shop.  
To let till 31st October, 1914, No. 64 The Peak, seven rooms and drying room, furnished, including Electric fans and Telephone.  
FOR SALE.  
HARTING and ROGATE, on part of Kowloon Island lot No. 1154.  
Apply to:  
LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
2nd Floor, Alexander Buildings,  
Hongkong, March 17, 1914.

## TO LET

## TO LET.

UNFURNISHED, No. 4, Morrison Hill, containing 3 Rooms, with usual servants' accommodation.  
For further particulars, Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, April 4, 1914. 431

## TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY, 1914.  
N.O. 5. "AIMAI VILLAS," Austin Avenue, Kowloon.  
Apply to: PATELL & CO., 78, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, April 2, 1914. 254

## TO LET.

14 ARBUTHNOT ROAD, seven large rooms, three minutes from town. Good view of harbour. Immediate possession if desired.  
For Full particulars Apply to:—  
J. VINCENT BRAGA, Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Hongkong, April 3, 1914. 435

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Granville Avenue and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, cheap rentals.  
SHOP with Godown attached, NATALIA ROAD, Kowloon.  
Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48 with Wharf, WINDSOR LODGE, Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 6 rooms and tennis court, No. 3 MINDEN VILLAS.  
FLATS in Nathan Road and Humphreys Buildings, from 1st May.  
Apply to:  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd. Hongkong, April 4, 1914.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate, returned in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.  
He has a good method of teaching Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate oral knowledge of Chinese. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.  
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of Chinese Agent or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 1st floor.  
Hongkong, May 17, 1912.

For sale, a fine, new, modern, one of the best, in the Colony, at the ALEXANDRA GATE, in view of Mount Victoria.  
Apply to:  
LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
2nd Floor, Alexander Buildings,  
Hongkong, March 17, 1914.

## VANDALISM AND ART TREASURES.

The wanton act of vandalism committed at the National Gallery, says the London "Daily Telegraph" of March 13, when the "Rokeby Venus" was irreparably damaged, has shocked the national conscience, and has produced its inevitable result—the closing of practically all our art treasure-houses. It is announced that no visitors will be admitted to the collections in Trafalgar-square, and that the City Corporation's gallery has been closed, as well as the Wallace Collection and certain parts of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Lord Chamberlain has deemed it necessary to refuse admission, "until further orders," to the State apartments at Windsor Castle and Holyrood Palace, and Kensington Palace and Kew Palace will keep their doors shut. This is the price which the public has to pay for the act of one woman, presumably sane. The case is quite different from that which occurred some years ago at the British Museum, when a priceless Portland vase was destroyed. That was the act of a poor creature whose senses were deranged, and he was treated so mercilessly at Velazquez's inculpation as a lunatic. The woman who slashed the canvas professes to be sane, and professes, furthermore, to believe that she is justified for political reasons in thus making war on society. She has, in fact, done her fellow-countrymen and fellow-countrywomen—innocent of all offence against her or her cause—an injury which can never be repaired. Her fury was turned against a unique specimen of art—one of the heirlooms of the great past, in which men of all nationalities take a pride and pleasure. There are only fifteen examples of this master's genius in this country, and now one of these has been hacked and cut with a neat chopper. It may be cunningly restored, so that the casual observer fails to notice where the damage was inflicted, but it can never be quite the same again. It would be difficult to exaggerate the enormity of the act, and it is easy to understand the terror which has struck the hearts of those in whose guardianship the national art treasures are placed. They have taken the only possible immediate course in closing the various galleries, for all are threatened when such madness is about. But is the closure to continue indefinitely? These places exist in order that visitors may inspect the things of beauty within them. If visitors are to be excluded—not only the average visitor, but art students from all parts of the world—of what good to humanity are these treasures? What is the remedy? The cause of the impasse is only too apparent. The nation's priceless relics of the art of the past are at the mercy of any evil-disposed or mentally-damaged person, and they will remain so when the present agitation by the Suffragettes is at an end. In most galleries sticks and umbrellas have to be surrendered when visitors enter, but this precaution, as experience has shown, is of little value. An implement sufficiently useful for destructive purposes can be concealed in a pocket or a muff, and considerable damage may be committed before the miscreant is reached by one of the attendants—many of them well-stricken in years and moving with care over "slippery" floors like those at the National Gallery. It is impossible to search all visitors—including foreign guests—as though they were potential wrongdoers. The idea has only to be suggested to be dismissed. At the Zoological Garden in Regent's Park, where the visitors are threatened and not the exhibits, ample precautions are taken that no sightseer shall be mauled by lion or tiger, hugged by a bear, or scratched by a monkey. Visitors are required to keep their distance for their own protection. In the case of our priceless treasures it may be necessary to insist on a similar measure, in the interests of the nation and its possessions—if, indeed, such a course were feasible. The problem is one of great perplexity, but, at the least, the public will look for an increased measure of protection, a reinforced vigilance on the part of the various authorities concerned with the charge of the nation's heirlooms. One obvious step would be to double the number of private detectives on duty, to augment the force of policemen employed in the galleries. It might be desirable to add to the official staff a few sharp-eyed, quick-witted women, versed in the tricks of feminine guile, even to insist that all the attendants at our picture galleries should be active men, able to move swiftly and to deal promptly with an emergency. But these are matters for the authorities, and in particular for the Home Office. In the House of Commons yesterday Colonel Lockwood asked the Home Secretary if it was proposed to make any arrangements to enable the public to view the collections from which they are now excluded. Mr. McKenna replied that he would inquire if anything in the nature of additional police protection would be of service. Questioned as to whether the Government intended to introduce further legislation with reference to such outrages, the Home Secretary stated that he would be "glad to receive suggestions as to possible ways of dealing with them." This is surely a most ineffective and helpless attitude for a Minister of the Crown, responsible for law and order, to assume.

## ENTERTAINMENT

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T-O-N-I-G-H-T  
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Now Crowding the Adelphi Theatre, London.

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From the New Theatre, London.

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Revival of the Laughable Musical Comedy.

PRICE: \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00.

DOORS OPEN AT 8.30 P.M.  
Commence at 9 p.m.

Plan now open at Mourie's.

Hongkong, April 6, 1914. 377

## THEATRE ROYAL.

April 16th, 17th and 18th at 9.15 p.m.

UNDER THE Distinguished Patronage of  
H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY MAY, H.E. Vice Admiral R. M. JARRAM, C.B. and Mrs. JARRAM, H. E. Major General KILLY, C.B. and Mrs. KILLY, The Honourable Mrs. CLAUD SEVERN, Commodore and Mrs. AUSTRETT.

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A Comedy in 3 Acts

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Booking at M. OTRIES.

Hongkong, April 11, 1914. 413

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## BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES.

Total £51,500,000.

The Navy Estimates for the coming year, respecting which so much controversy has occurred, as presented to Parliament on the 15th ult. amounted to about £51,500,000, or £5,200,000 in excess of the original sum provided last year, to which £2,500,000 has been added by Supplementary vote.

Since the present Government has been in power the Navy expenditure has been as follows:

1906-7	£31,472,087
1907-8	£31,221,166
1908-9	£31,181,309
1909-10	£33,734,015
1910-11	£40,419,330
1911-12	£42,414,247
1912-13	£45,075,400
1913-14	£48,309,390
(Supplementary)	£2,500,000

The growth of expenditure in the last three years is accounted for by the increased shipbuilding programme and the consequent increase in the vote for personnel, and by the building up of all reserves and the creation of the naval air service. In order to meet the requirements of the fleet, in view of the active naval expansion taking place abroad, the personnel was increased by 3,000 in 1910-11, by 3,000 in 1911-12, by 3,500 in 1912-13, while in the course of 1913-14 the personnel was raised to 140,000. The new works at Rosyth, Portsmouth, and elsewhere have also made heavy demands during the last three or four years.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler, the member of a Leicester firm, who was sentenced to four years' penal servitude in Japan last April, and subsequently escaped, arrived in England on 9th inst. on board the Borneo. He was met at the Albert Dock, London, by his wife and son, and left for Leicester. The charge against him was that of fraud in connection with the sale of knitting machines. His appeal was dismissed, but after giving notice of a second appeal he escaped.

## THE ALEXANDRA GATE

For sale, a fine, new, modern, one of the best, in the Colony, at the ALEXANDRA GATE, in view of Mount Victoria.

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LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
2nd Floor, Alexander Buildings,  
Hongkong, March 17, 1914.

## His Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station.

Name.	Class.	Tons.	Gun.	I.H.P.	Commander.	Last report at
Alacrity	despatch vessel	1650	—	9000	Comdr. Archibald Cochrane	Hongkong
Athas	Admiralty tug	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Bramble	river gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Comdr. V. R. Brandon	Shanghai
Brimstone	river gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Comdr. Q. D. Preston-Thomas	Shanghai
Cadmus	loop	1020	6	1400	Capt. M. S. Fitzmaurice	Shanghai
Cadmus	torpedo boat destroyer	580	74	7300	Lieut.-Comdr. H. T. England	Hongkong
Cherub	water tank and tug	390	—	800	—	Hongkong
Clio	loop	1070	6	1400	Comdr. Colin Mackenzie, D.S.C.	Shanghai
Colne	torpedo boat destroyer	550	4	7300	Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Blackman	Hongkong
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	580	6	8700	Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Polignand	Hongkong
Hampshire	cruiser, 1st class	10,850	10	20,800	Capt. H. W. Grant	Hongkong
Jed	torpedo boat destroyer	560	4	7500	Lieut. Comdr. G. E. A. Mulock	Hongkong
Kennet	torpedo boat destroyer	560	4	7500	Lieut.-Comdr. F. A. H. Russell	Hongkong
Kinshas	river gunboat	614	4	1900	Lt.-Comdr. H. D. Marryat	Yangtze
Merlin	loop	1040	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. Gibson	Hongkong
Minotaur	cruiser, 1st class	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. E. B. Kiddle	Hongkong
Moore	river gunboat	180	2	900	Lt.-Com. Alan Dixon	Hongkong
Newcastle	cruiser, 2nd class	4800	12	22,000	Capt. Frederick A. Powlett	Shanghai
Nightingale	river gunboat	85	2	940	Lieut.-Com. Malcolm Murray	Yangtze River
Ribble	torpedo boat destroyer	590	—	7400	Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Wilkinson	Hongkong
Rosario	depot ship, submarine	980	—	1400	Lieut. Comdr. F. A. N. Cronin	Hongkong
Robin	river gunboat	25	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. Nash	West River
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. I. A. R. Fittion	West River
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. T. R. Maxwell	South Yangtze River
Tamar	receiving ship	1650	—	—	Commodore R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.	Hongkong
Ted	river gunboat	180	2	900	Lt.-Comdr. S. P. B. Russell	Upper Yangtze River
Thistle	river gunboat	710	2	940	Lt.-Com. G. F. L. L. Page	Hongkong
Triumph	torpedo boat destroyer	11,985	18	12,500	Capt. P. Streetfield, M.V.O.	Hongkong
Uk	torpedo boat destroyer	590	—	7500	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Hongkong
Walland	torpedo boat destroyer	590	—	7500	Comdr. Seymour	Hongkong
Widgeon	river gunboat	195	2	800	Lt.-Com. A. J. Landon	Upper Yangtze River
Woodcock	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. M. Blackwood	Yangtze River
Woodlark	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. Lloyd	Yangtze River
Yarmouth	light cruiser	6250	—	22,000	Capt. F. L. Cochrane	Colombo
C.36	submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. F. J. McGillevie	Hongkong
C.37	submarine	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. J. Gaimes	Hongkong
C.38	submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. R. K. C. Pope	Hongkong
.035	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. Handley	Hongkong
.036	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. Parton	Hongkong
.037	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. Wyndham-Quinn	Hongkong
.038	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. H. W. Seymour	West River

\* Flagship of Vice-Admiral T. H. M. Jerram, K.C.R., Commander-in-Chief.

## Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name.	Flag and description.	Tons.	Gun.	I.H.P.	Captain.	Last report at
Kaiserin Elisabeth	Austro-Hungarian cruiser	4070	—	—	Capt. Makovitz	Shanghai
Dupleix	French armoured cruiser	10,014	30	30,000	Capt. Daveluy	Hongkong
Kleber	French armoured cruiser	9770	12	19,800	Capt. Gouta	Saigon
Montcalm	French flag ship	9600	—	—	Capt. de Vaisseau	Shanghai
Decidée	French gunboat	445	10	1700	Lieut. Vandier	Saigon
Argus	French river gunboat	180	6	670	Lieut. Dordet	Canton
Vigilante	French gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. de Jerville	Canton
Poite	French gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Collie	Tongkin
Dondard de Lagree	French gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Dupuy Dutamps	Tchong-Kin
* Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.						
Lynx	French sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Boix	Saigon
Protee	French sub-marine	—	—	—	—	Saigon
* Styrz	French armoured gunboat	1798	10	1700	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis	Saigon
Fronte	French destroyer	350	7	300	Lieut. Aurille	Saigon
Iberville	French destroyer	—	—	—	Capt. de Frigate Ronissen	Saigon
Pistolet	French destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. de Marquessar	Saigon
Monarque	French destroyer	307	6	300	—	Saigon
Manche	French surveying-ship	1825	10	9000	Comdr. Voinin	Saigon
* Flagship of Capt. (Commodore) Bonicaud, Commanding the local defence force in China.						
Kunden	German cruiser	3600	2	3,500	Capt. v. Roebuff	Saigon
Gaussenau	German armoured cruiser	11,000	—	—	Captain Brunninghaus	Yangtze
Ilis	German gunboat	900	12	1300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Shanghai
Jaguar	German gunboat	900	12	1300	Comdr. Vanselow	Taiwan
Leipzig	German cruiser	3250	24	11,000	Capt. Behncke	Taiwan
Luchs	German gunboat	900	10	1350	Comdr. Bondemann	Taiwan
Nürnberg	German cruiser	3400	22	13,200	Capt. Möhringer	Taiwan
Otter	German river gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Firls	Yangtze River
Scharnhorst	German flag ship	11,900	30	25,000	Capt. von Schultze	Taiwan
S. 90	German torpedo-boat	430	5	6500	Capt. Lieut. Berenberg	Taiwan
Taku	German torpedo-boat	280	4	6000	Offiz. z. S. Claassen	Taiwan
Tiger	German gunboat	900	10	1350	Comdr. Böcker	Taiwan
Tingtau	German river gunboat	223	4	1500	Capt. von Müller	Canton
Vaterland	German river gunboat	223	4	800	Offiz. z. S. Prinz	Shanghai
Calabria	Italian cruiser	2145	—	—	Comdr. Sommi Piccardi	Shanghai
Adamastor	Portuguese cruiser	1767	—	—	Capt. Anibal de S. Dias	Macao
Macao	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patris	Portuguese gunboat	700	—	—	Captain José de Carvalho Crato	Macao

## UNITED STATES VESSELS ATTACHED TO ASIATIC STATION.

A 2	U. S. submarine				Ensign J. C. McC. Murray	Cavite
A-4	" "				Lieut. E. D. McWhorter	Cavite
A-6	" "				Ensign J. C. Van de Carr	Cavite
A-7	" "				Ensign C. M. Yates	Cavite
Albany	U. S. protected cruiser	3130	10	7500	Com. M. L. Bristol	Cruising
Beaumont	U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	3000	Ensign H. A. Jones	Cavite
Barry	U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	3000	Lieut. R. Hill	Cavite
Calico	U. S. gunboat	245	8	250	Ensign W. L. Heiberg	Cavite
Chamorro	U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	3000	Lieut. F. J. Fletcher	Cavite
Cincinnati	U. S. protected cruiser	3183	11	10,000	Comdr. E. S. Robinson	Cruising
Dale	U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	3000	Lieut. C. A. Woodruff	Cavite
Desatir	U. S. torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	3000	Lieut. E. H. Green	Cavite
El Cano	U. S. gunboat	650	4	600	Lt. Comdr. S. Cannon	Shanghai
Helena	U. S. gunboat	1892	3	1968	Comdr. G. R. Mirrell	Shanghai
Mohican	U. S. station ship	1390	6	1000	Lieut. B. V. Lowe	Cavite
Monadnock	U. S. monitor	3090	6	3000	Lt. R. P. Evans	Honolulu
Monterey	U. S. monitor	4084	4	5277	Commander J. Y. Chase	Guantanamo
Pampana	U. S. gunboat	245	8	—	Lieut. B. B. Taylor	Cavite
Pleasant	U. S. sea going tug	354	3	1600	Lieut. S. W. Wallace	Cavite
Pompey	U. S. repair ship	3068	—	—	Lieut. W. F. Wallace	Cavite
Quincy	U. S. gunboat	360	8	308	Lieut. W. F. Wallace	Shanghai
Rainbow	U. S. cruiser	4590	16	1800	Lt. Comdr. D. W. Wainwright	Swatow
Samuel	U. S. gunboat	345	9	350	La. G. O. Diabana	Shanghai
San Diego	U. S. armored cruiser	5115	14	11,401	Comdr. H. A. Wiley	Swatow
St. Albans	U. S. gunboat	345	9	308	Lieut. R. Dyer	Shanghai
St. Albans	U. S. gunboat	1287	8	1284	Comdr. J. F. Harbord	Shanghai
St. Albans	U. S. gunboat	245	8	250	Chief Boatswain T. E. Robinson	Shanghai







## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GREAT SPEECH BY THE  
PRIME MINISTER.

## SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY.

## FLAG-WAVING IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, April 5.

## Opening Proceedings.

On Saturday at Ladybank, the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, the Prime Minister, opened the Liberal campaign in the East Fife by-election, necessitated by Mr. Asquith having assumed the office of Secretary of State for War. The weather was fine and there were many notable scenes of enthusiasm.

## The Liberal Candidate.

A meeting in the village assembly room opened the formal business, including the adoption of the Premier as the Liberal candidate.

## Rousing Reception.

Mr. Asquith, his wife, and daughter were given a rousing reception.

## A Great Compliment.

Sir James Scott, presiding, welcomed Mr. Asquith as "the greatest Parliamentary man they had known." (Cheers.)

## The Prime Minister's Speech.

Mr. Asquith returned thanks for his adoption as candidate, and said it was a novel experience for him to be contesting a bye-election. They lived in strange times, and in no respect were they more strange than in the way in which credulity dogged the heels of invention, and invention strove, but strove in vain, to keep pace with credulity. In the course of the past fortnight they had had a ridiculous legend circulated that the Government had selected the moment at which they were making proposals for the settlement of the Home Rule difficulty to engineer a plot to provoke Ulster. From the same quarters it had been suggested that he took his new office of Secretary of State for War for the purpose of escaping for a fortnight the formidable ordeal of crossing swords with the Opposition. They declared also that instead of stealing away to fight in the twilight in disguise and by a devious route, he went by an ordinary route, in an ordinary way, and was met by expressions of welcome and hopes of good luck. (Cheers.) That was what they called a provocative war. (Laughter.) Finally, in the comedy of errors, the Unionists in East Fife were awaiting his speech to see if they would oppose him. Meanwhile, anxious and panic-stricken, they were to be kept on the tenterhooks of suspense. Was there ever greater political topsyturvydom? (Laughter.) He was submitting himself to the hazard and inconveniences of an election because he had become Secretary of State for War.

Mr. Asquith has returned to London. Though the local Unionists of East Fife will not decide until to-day whether or not they will oppose Mr. Asquith, there is a general feeling throughout the constituency that, after consideration of the Ladybank speech, a contest is improbable.

## The Army's Glorious Tradition.

Without going into the incidents connected with that change, he declared there had been genuine misunderstandings and honest mistakes, but in his deliberate opinion there had been nothing in any stage or in any quarter which threw the least doubt upon the integrity or honour of those immediately or directly concerned. (Cheers.) None had better reason than he to know the zeal and devotion to duty and the arduous responsibility pervading the Military, as well as the Naval, forces. The very fact that the Army rested upon a voluntary and not a mercenary basis was the best safeguard for the maintenance of the splendid and untarnished traditions of its redoubtable past. (Cheers.) "I am certain," went on the right hon. gentleman, "they can be counted on from the highest to the lowest, without

exception, to undertake the duties which they may be required to discharge. The Army in this country is not, I pray, to become a political instrument. It has no place in a moulding our own laws." (Cheers.) It is true that the doctrine of Army Administration, was laid down by the older William Pitt, but it is no worse for having been laid down 170 years ago."

## No Politics in the Army.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said it was his duty in the post which he had assumed, by searching personal inquiry and with the co-operation upon which he could count, to see that the Army was fit in the ever-shifting conditions for its primary and elementary duty. The Army would hear nothing of politics from him, and he expected, in return, to hear nothing of politics from the Army. (Cheers.)

## Result of Tory Doctrine.

The responsibility for the preservation of domestic peace lay with the Magistrates and Police. Under normal conditions the Army's aid could not be, and ought not to be, invoked by the civil power. It was only in emergencies which were happily rare that any such aid could be addressed to the Army, and when such an occasion arose it was the duty of the soldier, as well as it was the duty of the civilian, to comply with the demands of the civil power. These present Tory doctrines struck at the very root, not only of Army discipline, but of democratic government. (Cheers.) Where did they lead to? They set a precedent which was capable of an infinite number of applications much more disastrous in its consequences than the one which went before it. (Cheers.) If they were to recognise the existence of a dispensing and discriminating power they must recognise it not only in the officers, but in the men, and not only in the Army, but in every body of public servants.

Two years ago in this hall he described the doctrine of the Tories as furnishing a complete grammar of anarchy. (Cheers.) He repeated now that these new dogmas, counter-signed by the Tory leader, would be invoked whenever a spirit of lawlessness claimed to block the ordered machinery of a self-governing Society. (Cheers.)

## The Country and Home Rule.

Turning to Home Rule, Mr. Asquith said the Bill, under the Parliament Act, which was not intended to be a dead letter, was far advanced on its road to the Statute-book. There was neither force nor plausibility in the theory that the electors were left in the dark regarding the Government's intention to take up Home Rule. His supposed silence on that topic was a favourite theme of the Leader of the Opposition. (Mr. Bonar Law.) He quoted from his speech at St. Andrew's (East Fife) on the 7th December, 1910, in which he dealt exclusively with Home Rule. That and other speeches on the subject were a complete justification of the passage of the Bill under the Parliament Act.

## Settlement by Consent Desirable.

"We believe," continued Mr. Asquith, "that a settlement by consent is in the interests of the country and of both the great political parties. Those who believe in Home Rule do not desire to see a new system started under most unfavourable conditions, amidst clouds of darkness and civil turmoil. On the other hand, those to whom Home Rule is repugnant cannot face with equanimity the problems which the government of Ireland would present if by any misadventure the hopes and expectations of four fifths of the Irish people were to be dashed to the ground." (Cheers.)

## The Exclusion Plan.

Mr. Asquith recapitulated his temporary exclusion plan, and while admitting its disadvantages said it had the great merit at least that it got rid of any question of coercion, and it gave the "populations concerned the immediate arbitrament of the ballot."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

same process is applied, with necessary variations, and without undue delay, to other parts of the United Kingdom, in the conviction that such reconstruction of Constitutional organisation would lead to greater efficiency in the conduct of both local and Imperial interests. The quickened patriotism of every part would stimulate the larger patriotism of the whole.

## Unity and Co-Operation Needed.

The right hon. gentleman dealt briefly with other subjects of political importance—Welsh Disestablishment, Plural Voting, and Land Rating problems—and said there remained one very serious point. He emphasised that if they studied the bye-elections of the last two years they would find that, perhaps with one exception the loss of a seat to a Liberal had been due to a split in the forces of progress. Upon the great issue of Home Rule the bye-elections pronounced with an overwhelming majority in favour of the Government policy. It was indeed a melancholy thing for those whose hearts were bound up in the future prospects of wise democratic legislation to find the democratic army split asunder in the face of the common enemy, and it was time that such a state of affairs came to an end. (Cheers.) It would surely be childish in the great issues before them, which could only be brought to success by unity and loyal co-operation, if they should allow comparatively trivial differences upon issues not vital to divide the force which, united, was irresistible. (Cheers.)

## At the Ninth Time of Asking!

Mr. Asquith concluded by saying that he placed himself unreservedly in their hands as their candidate for the ninth time. He did not know whether they would have a contest. If they had, he should reappear amongst them. During his absence, however, he would be able to count on the co-operation of many valued colleagues. Loud cheering.)

## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

## SCOTLAND VERSUS ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 4.

England and Scotland met at Glasgow to-day. There was a crowd of 150,000 spectators present. The weather was dull and the turf soft.

There was a most sensational start. Scotland got away and Thompson scored for them in the first few minutes. Play became very keen and fast, and following a fine rally by the English players, Fleming (Swindon) equalised before the interval.

Upon resuming Scotland played markedly superior football, and McMenamy and Reid both scored. England were unable to find any weaknesses in the Scots' defence and lost, by 3-1.

Scotland thus secured her first victory in three years. In 1910 Scotland won by two goals, the next two games resulted in one goal draws, and last season England scored the only goal of the match—a "penalty" goal.—Ed.]

## REPORTED AUSTRALIAN OUTRAGE.

LONDON, April 4.

A telegram from Perth (W. Australia) states that it is reported that a gang of blacks have destroyed the Drysdale River Mission, and murdered two Fathers, six lay brethren, and a number of half-castes. The police are investigating the outrage.

## NEW COLONIAL OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, April 4.

The Hon. Mr. H. A. Byatt, C.M.G., Commissioner of Somaliland, is to replace Sir Frederick Evans, K.C.M.G., as Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar.

## DEATH OF THE AMERICAN "LUMBER KING."

LONDON, April 5.

The death is announced of Mr. Frederick Weyerhaeuser, Lumber King and multi-millionaire.

## FRENCH FINANCIERS AND POLITICS.

LONDON, April 4.

Reuter's Paris correspondent telegraphs that the Chamber of Deputies, after a protracted debate on the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the case of the financier, M. Rochette, unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the interference of financiers with politics, and of the executive power with the Judiciary. The Chamber also rejected amendments proposing the prosecution of M. Monis and Caillaux and others.

Another telegram states that the Government has instructed the Minister of Justice to enquire into the responsibility of the Judges concerned in the Rochette scandal.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## HOME POLITICS.

## WEEK-END SPEECHES.

LONDON, April 5.

There were many speeches in London and the provinces yesterday on the theme of the Army and politics.

Mr. C. E. Hobhouse, M.P., speaking at Bristol, said that the Home Rule crisis had proved Mr. Asquith to be a statesman of unequalled power, and he added that discipline would be required in all ranks of the Army for the repression of disorders. Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, M.P., speaking at Leicester, said that the officers at the Curragh were not conscious of being the instruments of military despotism, but were the catspaws of political die-hards to-day, and would become the agents of military tyranny to-morrow.

Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P., at Enfield, said that the attempt to use the Army for political purposes had been defeated. The Government would not permit the Army to discriminate politically.

Mr. John Ward, M.P., speaking in the East End, described as "Cromwellian" the Premier's defeat of a conspiracy against the supremacy of the King and Parliament.

Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., in the course of a speech at Ashwell, said that the Army was not the instrument of the Government but of the Crown. Soldiers and civilians were equal before the law as regards obedience of orders.

Lieut. Colonel Sir Mark Sykes, speaking at Driffield, said that the cry of "the Army against the People" was the greatest tragedy which had ever happened in this country.

## The Modern Covenanters.

Mr. Walter Long, M.P., presided over a meeting in London arranged with the object of establishing a League British Covenanters.

Lord Roberts was elected president.

Sir Edward Carson, in the course of a speech, said that Ulster was unperturbed by the attempt to conquer the workers by means of the Army. There were only two courses open to the Government: the exclusion of Ulster, or bloodshed and coercion.

Lord Milner said the time was short, but it was still possible to raise a storm of protest in the country. If Home Rule was passed, the League would help Ulster to make any new system a dead one.

## Mr. Balfour's Dramatic Appearance.

LONDON, April 6.

Mr. Balfour unexpectedly appeared at the Unionist demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday.

## The Suffragettes.

A suffragette procession which attempted to enter the park was good-humouredly hustled by the crowd. Mrs. Drummond and another woman were arrested, but were subsequently released.

## An "Advanced" Demonstration.

Simultaneously a Syndicalist "Don't Shoot" Demonstration took place in Trafalgar Square. The speakers exhorted soldiers not to fire on the workers.

There was no disturbance at any of the demonstrations.

## UNIONIST DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, April 5.

A great Unionist demonstration was held in Hyde Park on Saturday afternoon to protest against the coercion of Ulster. Twenty-two imposing processions were present, representing seventy-six constituencies of Greater London, and there were fourteen platforms.

The processions were headed by bands, and Union Jacks and banners were carried. It was raining and a wind also prevailed.

The Stock Exchange procession was a unique feature. The speaker included Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Milner, Lord Selborne, Mr. F. E. Smith, and Lord Charles Bessborough.

## Mr. Balfour on "The Stamp."

Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking from the eighth platform, said that that was the first time he had spoken in Hyde Park, and he hoped it would be the last, because, please Heaven, there would never be another such occasion arise. They were on the edge of a great national crisis which, if committed, would lead to the greatest national disaster. He vehemently denounced the Liberals for flooding the country with mendacious rhetoric, and affirmed that Ulstermen would resist coercion to the last.

There was a gigantic throng in the Park, who sang "O God, our help

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## THE CALAMITY TO THE SEAL FISHERS.

## TERRIBLE HARDSHIP.

LONDON, April 5.

The revised figures show that the "Newfoundland's" crew comprised 180 men, of whom 77 are dead and 30 in a critical condition. So far 89 bodies have been recovered.

## British Sympathy.

Their Majesties the King and Queen and Mr. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, have telegraphed to the Governor of Newfoundland expressing their sincere sympathy.

## LATER.

## Harrowing Details.

A telegram from St. John's states that the "Bellaventure" has arrived with 50 survivors, 69 dead and a "Newfoundland's" crew aboard. Reuter's correspondent was informed that Tuesday morning opened with a fair barometer, which, however, indicated that there would be a storm. Four ships put out containing 1,000 men, all of whom were seeking seals. The blizzard broke at noon while 150 of the "Newfoundland's" crew wandered among the blinding drifts unable to find the ship. The blizzard raged on Wednesday, but abated at night. The captain of the "Bellaventure" was preparing at daylight on Thursday to send out men to the ice-floes to hunt for seals when they sighted strangers approaching, whose enfeebled gait betokened disaster. The work of rescue lasted all day. At last a man was saved who had been 50 hours adrift and without food. He remained unscathed and though he went blind the day after his rescue, physicians are confident that he will recover his sight. Most of the survivors are frightfully frost-bitten. One has both feet gangrened which will necessitate amputation. Others have lost fingers, toes, ears, noses and parts of their bodies. Two had brothers die in their arms. Many are dead who were chopped out of the ice with axes. Several died when the rescuers were taking them to the ship. Forty-three bodies were taken off three small boats. The rescuers piled the dead in groups and planted flags above for the steamer to collect as they would seals. Many of the dead were frightfully contorted and many went insane, their ravings terrifying their comrades. Others had battered their faces with ice and their bodies were almost unrecognisable. One committed suicide by jumping from an ice crag. When the survivors reached the "Bellaventure" their boots and clothing had been cut off.

The Colony is in mourning and a public funeral will be held on Monday at St. John's where business is suspended. All hope has been abandoned regarding the Southern Cross, which has certainly foundered at Cape Race with all on board. A later telegram states that while none of the survivors are expected to die the loss of limbs from frost bite will be terrible. Three will lose both hands and both feet, five will lose both feet, eight will lose one foot, eleven will lose one hand or the fingers of one of both hands.

LIBELLING THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

LONDON, April 5.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that two Editors have been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in a fortress for libelling the Crown Prince. The libel consisted of a letter supposed to be written by a sentimental schoolgirl of high birth on the occasion of her leaving school, the reference being to the Crown Prince's farewell order to the Hussars at Danzig.

in ages past," and the National Anthem, after which there were speeches, and on a bugle call being given as a signal a resolution was put from all the platforms protesting against the use of the Army and Navy against Ulster, and demanding that Home Rule shall be submitted to the people.

## Plenty of Flag-Waving.

The revolutions were carried with tremendous enthusiasm, and the leaders were accorded ovations. The climax was reached when Sir Edward Carson, waving the Union Jack, called for cheers for the King, and described the scene as one of the most memorable in history. Sir Edward Carson continued to wave the flag till the majority of the demonstrators had dispersed.

## Disorderly Suffragettes.

The Suffragettes arranged a rival procession, which led to a disturbance, as a result of which Mrs. Drummond and other Suffragettes were arrested.

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